

Miscellaneous.

HOW A BOY BOUGHT A FA

Several years ago, a youth of sixteen, of good sense, and a fair English education, having sought employment

er's home in Kentucky, sought employment among his enterprising a few miles distant; and although low in those days of gold and frenzy, he saved from his first year's. He was then seventeen years of age, healthy, lively looking, aspiring, and a happy, useful noble and

at. He had already learned that money lent at high rates of interest was not to the borrower, and reacted accordingly. And, in the falling of prices of goods and articles in the commercial world, they sought justification for their baneful delinquency in the fact that the rate of interest was high. Feeling

...that a liberality, as well as just
...every man's dealing v
...men, he loaned his \$70 to ar
...enterprising and prosperous
...in his neighborhood, at the low
...interest known in business in the
...six per cent per annum. He
...per cent clothed himself in

...er year, clothed himself in heavy
jeans and other cheap but neat
apparel, and went to a country
for months in the winter of that year
studied the rudiments of Latin and
of the higher branches of math-
ematics, working for a prosperous and libera-
lized morning to pay the bills.

He worked on a farm and rode as a trading man and the Sheriff of his county at the end of his nineteenth

at the end of his nineteenth year had \$110 more. With the interest added on his other two years' work now \$300; was comfortably off. He had a good business education improved from one winter to another became a scholar both literally and really. His influence and usefulness he had at the age of

At twenty-one he had \$550, well known for his activity of life, as a man of intelligence, virtue and usefulness, as well as a young man of very amiable manners and ways. He moved to a western State, where he was cheap, and entered one hundred acres of land, and commenced a small business.

by a land warrant, which he paid \$150 of his money. He made a selection of land, in a good region of the country, and used a portion of the balance of his money in improving his land, buying a little stock and a few implements for farming. The second year he raised a small crop. The third year he moved to his new neighborhood with his family, and sold his land.

degrees gained the name of a res-
tizen and a good paymaster, and
his name rose gradually from his ap-
pearance among his new and scattering ne-
ighbors after after he raised a crop, co-
uld read the best newspapers, period-
icals, which still further improved his
knowledge of the world, and other stock

sheep, cattle, and other stock grazed around him, more land adjoining purchased from time to time, he finds himself, when scarcely at the life, a gentleman farmer of wealth, and by the time he is surrounded by comfort and many friends, he is esteemed by neighbors both far and near. He would receive the suffrage of the community to receive the office for which he is elected.

ONION CULTURE.
John Whatmore, Dunleith, Ill.

New England Farmer, as follows: "I generally grow several sorts of onion. The black seed onions require thinning as soon as they are sown, and I have bed the second time, I draw out the largest bulbs, about the size of a man's fist, and lay them on the ground dry. They will enlarge considerably when drawn. Let them lie till the

quite dry and dead—no matter
re a shower of rain or two upon
ned over often to dry again. W
y I tie them up in small bunches
s, and hang them up where the
ne on them, taking care to stow t
frost's way in winter. Soon a
ens put them in rows about six

part each way, and we get early onions, either to eat green as a salad or to cook. I plant the same with "sage" for stuffing ducks to eat. Potato onions I plant twelve inches apart each way, on not too rich soil, but fertilized. Rich soil makes the bulbs a large size, but they rot and we lose them. For the same reason I plant multipliers and Shallots I plant on

and the Top or Tree onion to pay
re, as they are a sure crop. I
ge bulbs for raising the seed, on g
and, and let the little bunches of sm
main on the old stalk till it is qu
d dead—then gather the tops, spr
arded floor to dry, and put away
baskets or boxes with many holes

admit plenty of air, till the next fall the bunches to pieces, and set each little bulb separately about six inches apart in the rows, the rows being close enough to admit of a hoe between the rows. These small onions bring good crops of large ones if kept clean from weeds, and planted in good rich soil.

CRANBERRIES.

the taxes. The returns re-
paring them for the cultivation
ries, are almost fabulous, and
w no lands in Jersey which a-
ore in the market, acre for acre,
ected swamp lands which the p-
enty years ago was ready to aban-
isance. The high price of the be-
t, only been witnessed but

Only been maintained but must pass before there can be a surplus the demand, and we doubt if the supply equal to the demand, and there can be such a thing as a glut in any market. In fact, the growing every year. The more be finished the more are needed. As

of export there must be increasing
the man who has ten acres in cra-
well ditched and watered and in go-
a fortune which would require
und sum to represent as his capita-
nual income, under ordinary cir-
s would require the capital of a sn-
order to yield such an amount of
are, are still such large bodies

PERUVIAN MAIZE.

Among other articles of importance in Peru, is a kind of Indian corn called Caragua. This is of remarkable size, attaining an elevation of ten feet or more, and bearing grain an inch in length. It grows in the great height in the mountains, and in the poorest soil. The yield of corn is usually very scant, additional to that

ty per cent. additional to that of ordinary kinds, and of forage ninety per cent. more. Experiments recently made in France have shown that the plant is well adapted to the mountainous regions of that country, and it would doubtless be so in the United States.

